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TUESDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sampson and Schley Hope There Will Be a Chance to Show That Dewey Is Not the Whole Thing

MARTIAL LAW

MADRID IN THE HANDS OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

AN UPRISING WAS FEARED

CUSTOMARY PROCLAMATION WAS POSTED AT MIDNIGHT.

NATIONAL MINISTRY POSSIBLE

INTERVENTION OF CONTINENTAL POWERS IS HOPED FOR.

People Think of Nothing but Avenging the Disaster at Manila—Leader of the Weylerites to Interpellate the Government To-day.

Madrid, May 3.—Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, has just posted, at midnight, on the walls of the home office the customary proclamation intimating that the civil authorities consider the circumstances justify the handing over to the military authorities the mission of keeping order.

Lieutenant General Daban, captain general of Madrid, has assumed charge, and the first military patrols have just appeared in the Puerto del Sol. The measure has been taken in consequence of the attitude of certain political parties since yesterday. The whole garrison is ready in barracks.

At 2 a. m. hussars, police and civil guards hold the principal streets and squares. There are remarkably few people about, considering extraordinary precautions.

A mob tried to break into the Apollo theater to hold a manifestation, but the police prevented. Windows were broken before the mob dispersed.

The mob tried to break into the Apollo theater and hold a manifestation. The police prevented the attempt from being successful, but the crowd broke all the windows before it was dispersed.

Immediately after the declaration of martial law, large numbers of police and civil guards occupied the principal streets. The Puerto del Sol is held by a squadron of the Princess Hussars, while the Pavia Hussars, dismounted, are in the Pontejas square, near the telegraph office.

The Princess Hussars are a fine sight, their white uniforms gleaming in the bright moonlight, as they sit on horseback, immaculate, in close order, in the center of the Puerto del Sol, while the patrol and civil guards are mechanically moving through the square, which is nearly deserted.

Considering the extraordinary precautions that have been taken, there are remarkably few people about.

El Imparcial says it believes the formation of a national ministry is possible. The greatest importance is attached to tonight's cabinet council, at which it is expected a decision will be reached as to the reply to be made to the request of Captain General August for instructions.

All classes, especially politicians, hope for intervention of Continental powers, especially Germany and Russia.

The celebrations in honor of the Spanish officers Ruiz, Diaz and Velarde, the victims of the Muro massacre, have proceeded to-day as usual, in spite of the bad news from the Philippines. A fine procession was headed by the civil guards, twelve abreast, followed by the orphans, the Madrid charities, veterans, municipal functionaries and officials and others. Several regiments of troops brought up the rear. The streets were packed, but there was no outward display of sorrow.

The procession passed off amid glorious sunshine, but there were no patriotic speeches.

The minds of the people are too full of the disaster to think of anything but avenging the surprise at Manila bay.

Senor Aguilera, the civil governor at Madrid, did not take part in the procession. All his energies were required to watch closely popular feeling, which is certain to explode and to require a propitiatory scapegoat.

After the bull fight to-night very sensational news may be expected.

In political circles, however, important developments are hourly expected. Senor Romero Robledo, leader of the Weylerite party, will interpellate the government in congress to-morrow on the events at Manila, and the Carlists and Republicans will

participate in the debate, which is expected to have important results.

It is ascertained that the burning of the Reina Maria Christina was due to American petroleum bombs and that a number of thatched huts belonging to natives were set on fire in the same way.

The newspapers of this city, commenting upon the utter defeat of the Spanish fleet at the battle of Manila, agree in saying that yesterday was "a sad but glorious day for Spain." They urge the people to be calm and to allow nothing to shake their confidence in future triumphs for the Spanish arms.

The publication of the Liberal's dispatch from Manila removed the last hope of the Spaniards, and it is now admitted on all sides that the Spanish fleet has been completely destroyed, and that it is probably only a question of hours as to when the Americans will occupy Manila.

The fact that the Liberal, which is Premier Sagasta's organ, admitted the complete defeat of the Spaniards, gives additional significance to the frank announcement.

The government's news from Manila is apparently behind that of the newspapers, as the latter's dispatches arriving in Madrid at 11:34 yesterday morning were not delivered until 9 in the evening. While ministers yesterday were discussing Governor General August's dispatch, rumors reached the cabinet that the newspaper men had received news of the second engagement. General Correa and Admiral Bermejo immediately communicated with their departments and found that a fresh dispatch was being deciphered. Premier Sagasta ordered the dispatch to be brought to the council for deciphering. The confused wording of the message showed the state of mind of the sender, Admiral Montejó, but finally its contents were elucidated and demonstrated to the minister's horror the complete destruction of the Spanish squadron. General Correa and Admiral Bermejo went straight to the queen regent, who was terribly distressed.

Madrid was not excited to-day, but sad faces were to be seen everywhere. Captain Cadarso, of the Spanish cruiser Reina Maria Christina, who was killed, and whose vessel was among those destroyed, belongs to a Madrid family who are proud of the circumstances of his death.

The newspapers censure the street demonstration made last evening against the cabinet and in favor of General Weyler. A crowd of people gathered before General Weyler's residence, cheering for the former captain general of Cuba and another crowd assembled before the house of Premier Sagasta and hooted him. The prefect ordered the crowd to be dispersed. Several arrests were made.

General Correa, the minister of war, and Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, made a report to the queen regent to-day. The latter, it appears, who had already heard of the Manila reverse, "was aflame with patriotic enthusiasm," and declared that while the loss of so many ships was a misfortune, there was "satisfaction in the reflection that the Spaniards had covered themselves with honor."

The queen regent is said to have added: "My spirit can never be daunted so long as I can rely on the patriotism and courage of the Spaniards."

Washington, May 2.—One of the members of the diplomatic corps said grave fears were entertained of the effect of the Manila reverse at Madrid. The government there is threatened on two sides, one the Carlists, the other republicans. Humiliation over the defeat naturally will find expression against the Sagasta regime and the throne itself. Whether the authorities will be able to resist popular indignation is much doubted by those conversant with affairs at Madrid. To-day's cable advices that martial law may be proclaimed bore out the view of diplomats as to the gravity of affairs.

One of the naval aides attached to an embassy here said the battle at Manila disclosed the inadequate preparation made by Spain and gave good reasons for popular resentment at Madrid. He said it was now plain that the quiet and constant preparations carried on by the United States were for a good purpose and had worked vital results. He pointed out that within eight days of the issuance of the declaration of war, the American fleet had sailed 700 miles and had struck a decisive blow. This at the outset of a campaign was of double importance as it carried enthusiasm to the victors and brought confusion and demoralization to the ranks of Spanish forces in all quarters.

POPE IS PROSTRATED.
The Pontiff Says He Wishes He Had Died Before Seeing Such a War.

Rome, May 3.—The pope is prostrated by the news from Manila. He expressed horror at the terrible loss of life and said he wished he had died before seeing such a war.

Both the pope and Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, have refused to consider any interference, declaring that the attitude of the Vatican is one of strict neutrality.

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HOW DEWEY WON

DETAILS OF BATTLE OF MANILA AS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

SPANISH FLEET ANNIHILATED

AMERICANS HAD BOTH SHIPS AND PORTS TO FIGHT.

Commodore Dewey Threatened to Bombard City Unless Guns, Torpedoes and Cable Offices Were Surrendered—American Ship Disabled.

London, May 2.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The details of the battle of Manila have been received here at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages, received yesterday evening, the substance of which has been furnished to the Associated Press by the officials of the colonial office to-day. The first cable dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila har-

bor at daybreak yesterday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement there lasted two hours, and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. This dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel in the center of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling.

One American vessel, the name of which is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled. Commodore Dewey requested the British consul, E. H. Rawson Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish governor general, demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila, and the possession of the cable offices, saying that, unless these terms were complied with, he would proceed to bombard the city.

The first of the cable messages ends with the statement that the Spanish officials were conferring with the British consul and the telegraph company's agent, and that, pending a decision being arrived at, the cables were not permitted to handle messages.

The second cable dispatch received by the colonial office announced that the Spanish governor general had refused to surrender the torpedoes, guns and cable offices, and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commodore Dewey.

The message ended with the statement that British governor of the Straits Settlements expected that the bombardment of Manila would begin on Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable.

The first of these cable messages was received at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, and the second one was received at midnight. They have not yet been given to the newspapers here.

No other messages on the subject have been received in London, although the foreign office expects news from the British consul at Manila. Therefore, it is supposed that the expectation of the governor of the Straits Settlements has been fulfilled, and that the Spaniards have cut the cable.

In the house of commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, answering a question on the subject, said the government had received information pointing to a serious battle at Manila and the destruction of a portion of the Spanish fleet. He added that a British warship was on her way there, explaining that anything the government can do to preserve British lives and interests will be done.

Paris, May 2.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Temps says that, according to the

IS HE BOMBARDING

COMMODORE DEWEY SAID TO BE SHELLING MANILA.

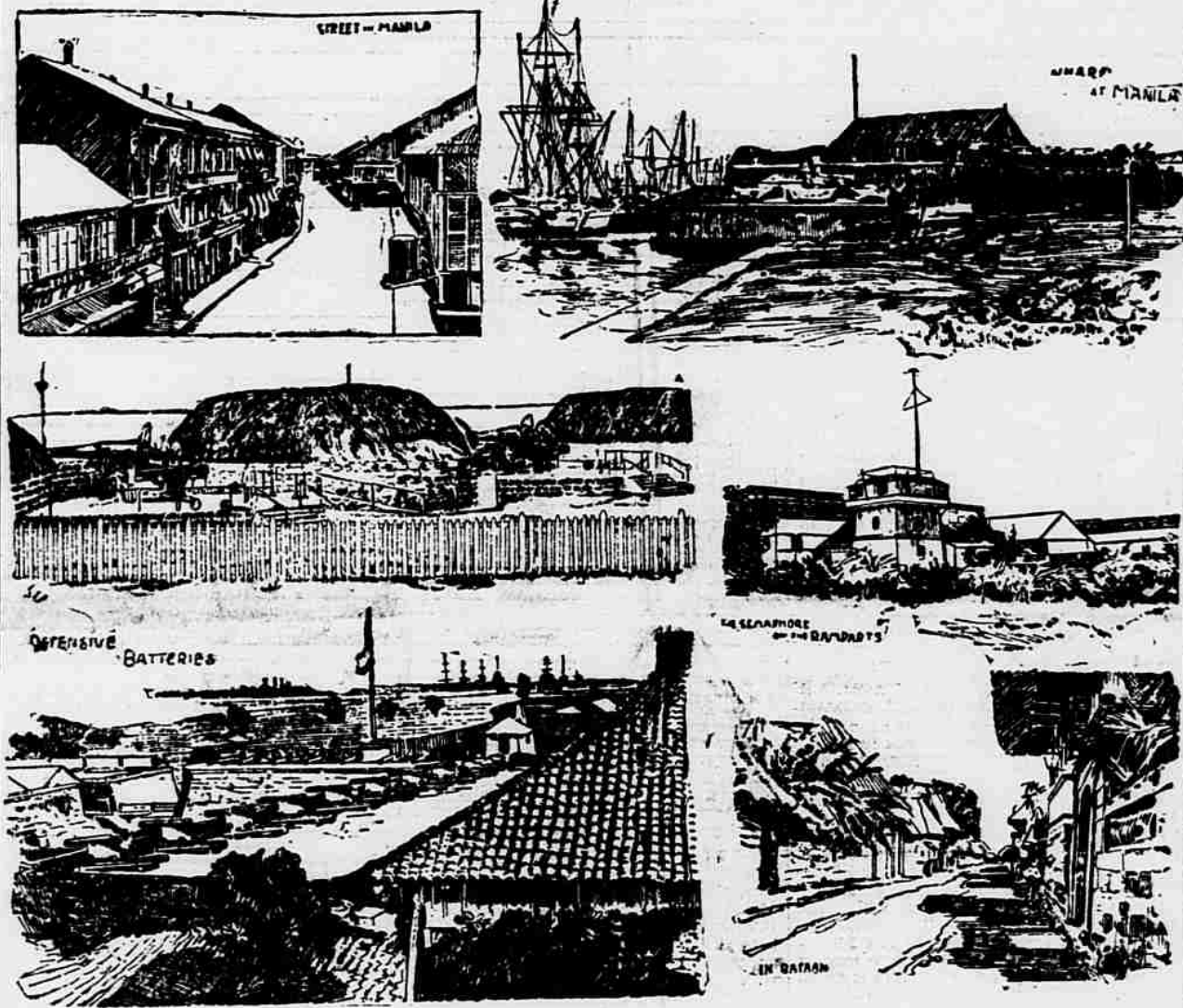
REPORT PROBABLY INCORRECT

LIKELY IT GREW OUT OF THE CUTTING OF THE CABLE.

Inhabitants Said to Be Fleeing to the Country—Dewey Said to Have Demanded Surrender of All Spanish Vessels—Hot Fighting.

New York, May 2.—A Hong Kong dispatch says: "The bombardment of Manila has begun. The inhabitants are fleeing to the country. The operators in the cable station in the midst of the forts have fled to save their lives." It is not impossible—indeed, is probable—

FORTIFICATIONS AND SCENES AT MANILA.



believed there that orders have been given for a fleet of five vessels to start for Cuba on May 15.

Washington, May 2.—All the information obtainable concerning the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers, in regard to which vague reports have emanated from Madrid, tends to show that it has been overestimated. The best two ships, the Columbia and Normanna, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, are yet unarmed, and it is believed they will be unable to secure armament.

The chief factor of the remainder of the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers consist in the six steamers belonging to the Barcelona trans-Atlantic Steamship Company. They are fairly well armed, but they have been scattered. Two of them are with the Cape Verde squadron, as transports; one is conveying the torpedo flotilla; another, it is said, is at Santiago de Cuba, and two are at Cadiz.

NO PETROLEUM BOMBS.

Naval Officers Discredit the Story That They Were Used in Bombing Manila.

Washington, May 2.—Naval officers are inclined to discount the statement in dispatches from Madrid to-night that Admiral Dewey employed petroleum bombs in a reduction of the city of Manila. In fact, no definite information could be obtained that the American squadron is supplied with such instruments of destruction. It is regarded as quite likely that, in the event of a bombardment of the city, the bursting of shells would start serious fires, and, perhaps, result in a conflagration; but that Admiral Dewey used bombs with the express idea of firing the city is deemed utterly improbable, unless he was pressed to extreme measures, which is not thought to be likely. The belief is prevalent in official circles that, if a fire occurred, the Spanish, confronted by the inevitable fall of the city, themselves applied the torch, thereby carrying into effect the threat which they have made concerning both Manila and Havana, that the cities should never fall into the hands of the Americans except as heaps of smoldering ruins.

Exodus From the Canaries.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Las Palmas, dated April 23, says: "The exodus continues. Business is paralyzed and great distress among the working classes is threatened. The strict censorship of telegrams prevents any news getting to the outside world."

8,000 People Sing War Songs.

Tacoma, Wash., May 2.—Eight thousand people assembled in the city park yesterday and listened to patriotic speeches and sang national songs. Resolutions were passed commending President McKinley, and in sympathy with the cause of the insurgents of Cuba.

that the only real foundation for this report that the bombardment has begun is that cable communication with Manila has been cut off, which, it was announced, would be done as soon as a bombardment began. But the cable may have been cut for other reasons than the beginning of a bombardment, and there is little reason to believe, in view of the fact that it would be in violation of international law to bombard without notice, that the actual bombardment has begun.

The Central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company this afternoon issued the following notice: "We are officially advised by the Eastern Extension Company that the cable between Hong Kong and Manila is interrupted."

London, May 2.—An official news agency dispatch from Madrid this afternoon says: "Senor Sagasta has gone to the palace. It is understood that the object is to communicate to the queen regent dispatches announcing that the town of Cavite has been raised and the unfinished part of Manila burned. The Americans fired petroleum bombs. An extraordinary cabinet council has been convoked for 7 o'clock this evening."

London, May 2.—Commodore Dewey, according to a dispatch from Madrid, gave Captain General August twenty-four hours to comply with an ultimatum which demands all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made upon Manila. The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Captain General August authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open. Grave events may follow public knowledge of this compliance.

A German warship has left Kia Chou for Manila. This, with the Irene, now en route from Nagasaki, will make three German warships in the Philippines. The last official statistics show about 100 Germans in Manila.

Madrid, May 2.—El Liberal says Commodore Dewey, of the United States squadron in the Philippines, has demanded the surrender of all Spanish vessels in the archipelago, threatening to bombard the ports if the demand is refused.

London, May 2.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Daily Mail, dated Monday, says: "Commodore Dewey's fleet is off Corregidor island hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut at or near Manila."

Hong Kong, May 2.—It is announced at the cable office here that the transmission of messages to Manila or from that place is interrupted. There is no news of the American squadron beyond a private telegram from Captain Concha, of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, to his children at a convent school here, mentioning that firing has been heard in the direction of Corregidor island. It is assumed from this that the Americans were reconnoitering the entrance and trying the southern side of the island, which is six miles wide and surrounded by rocks and shoals, though not believed to be mined.

The steamer Esmeraldo, chartered by the banking companies here to bring away specie from Manila, reached there, and it is believed that she has been boarded by the Americans.

Washington, May 2.—It is said at the navy department that it is not the purpose of Commodore Dewey to bombard Manila, except as a last resort. His plans contemplate the taking of the town, but it is not believed that anything in the nature of a general bombardment will be necessary to accomplish this purpose. The news that the Spanish soldiers were to make a stand on the plaza indicates that some further resistance is likely, but it is believed that this can be overcome by a few well directed shells from the warships.

The officials believe, from the information so far received through the press, that the Spanish forts, such as they are, have been destroyed by the American fleet. So far as is known here, the only defense of Manila in the shape of fortification that amounted to anything is located at Cavite.

It was scarcely expected in naval circles that Commodore Dewey would act with such promptness in entering the inner harbor. It was known that the harbor at its mouth was too wide to be commanded by the inferior ordnance of the Spaniards, and that the water was too deep to permit the successful defense of the entrance to the inner harbor by mines. The charts show that the harbor entrance is no less than five miles across. But it is by no means certain that mines have not been placed in the inner harbor, and it was a plucky undertaking for Commodore Dewey to enter this harbor without spending some time in cautious exploration and countermining.

Manila has a population of 160,000 people, so it probably would be very difficult for Commodore Dewey to spare enough men from his fleet to maintain possession of the town unless he can arrange to secure the support of the insurgents, with whom he is understood to be in communication.

No matter what happened, it was not expected Commodore Dewey would bombard the town to-day, if at all, for it was said at the state department that, except in a great emergency, he would follow the dictates of international law and give notice of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours of his intention to begin a bombardment, in order that non-combatants may retire from danger. The large English and German interests in Manila, it is thought, will weigh with the commodore, and cause him to give the notice commonly communicated prior to a bombardment.

It is stated by high authority that Commodore Dewey's instructions were of a general character, simply directing him to reduce the Spanish fortifications of the islands and take possession. To this end, he would be permitted, under his instructions, to exercise his judgment as to whether bombardment of the city of Manila itself was necessary, and to do whatever the situation required within the limits of civilized warfare.

It is the opinion, however, of high officials here, that, only in the event that a Spanish force occupied the city and could not be dislodged otherwise, would a bombardment be probable.

Up to 2 o'clock, the president had not received any report from Commodore Dewey on the engagement, nor was any looked for during the day and possibly to-morrow. The president was extremely gratified at the news received by him through the Associated Press and with much satisfaction showed the dispatches to all of his callers. Finest house furnishings on credit at lowest cash prices. Wurmer's, 1209-1211 Main. Wall paper, latest, cheapest, best. Miller, 1205 Grand.

NO NEWS YET

WASHINGTON WITHOUT OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM MANILA.

MAY BE NONE FOR DAYS

PERHAPS DEWEY CANNOT SPARE A VESSEL TO CARRY IT.

MANILA CABLE HAS BEEN CUT

DOUBTFUL IF AMERICANS WILL BE ABLE TO USE IT.

Greatest Anxiety in Washington as to the Casualties to the American Fleet—Talk of Sending Troops to Philippines—Will Europe Intervene?

Washington, May 2.—It is a curious fact that the nation most interested of all the great powers in the combat that took place at Manila yesterday should be among the last officially to know of the result. Up to the close of office hours to-day, absolutely the only information that our government had received of the brilliant victory of Commodore Dewey and the winning of the battle of Manila on May day came to the government through the medium of the press dispatches.

If the report is true that Commodore Dewey has begun a bombardment and blockade of the city of Manila, it is unlikely that he can spare a vessel from his fleet to carry the news to Hong Kong, the nearest cable station, so it is not known when official advices will come.

As to Cable Communication. There was some expectation that, through the surrender of the city, the commodore might acquire control of the cable, but even then that might be practical difficulties in communicating through it. The officers of Commodore Dewey's fleet include at least one lieutenant who is a good practical electrician and telegrapher, but it is not known positively that he is able to work a cable successfully.

Second, a fear is entertained that, before retiring from the city, the Spanish troops will smash the delicate and complicated electrical apparatus for the reception and dispatch of messages, and it is very uncertain whether there is enough technical skill in the American fleet to repair such damage without aid from the mainland.

The mere cutting of the cable by the Spaniards, as reported, is not regarded as particularly serious, since, being hemmed in port by the American blockading fleet, the Spaniards would not be able to make the cut far off shore, so that the cable could be easily grappled and repaired.

Our Ships Were Vulnerable. The greatest anxiety is felt as to the casualties sustained by the American fleet. From the stubborn defense made by the Spaniards, it was feared that, before they burned, blew up or sunk their ships, they managed to inflict severe damage upon Commodore Dewey's squadron.

All of the ships engaged were vulnerable in one respect, namely, in their lack of protection to life. There was not an armored ship in Commodore Dewey's fleet, the nearest approach being the flagship Olympia. She had some coal protection around the sides, and an arched steel deck calculated to protect the vitals of the ship. The other vessels of the fleet, save those recently added to the navy, like the McCulloch, have lighter steel decks of this character, but, in all cases, with the exception of some slight protection in the shape of gun shields, the personnel of the ships was exposed to the fire of the enemy.

Troops May Be Sent. If Commodore Dewey has lost a considerable portion of his men, it is feared he will be much embarrassed in the work of maintaining possession of Manila for lack of sufficient force. United States naval vessels are always undermanned, according to European standards, and it will not be possible, having regard to the safety of the ships, to spare any considerable number of men to keep the city, especially if the engagement has disabled many of them.

There was some talk this afternoon of sending out troops from San Francisco to aid in this work, but this has not yet taken shape, as far as can be learned, and it is likely that the department will wait to hear from Commodore Dewey himself before taking any action. It may be, and in fact, it is expected, that, by combination with the insurgents, he will succeed